

OFFICIAL.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did, at Boston, in Massachusetts, on the 15th of this month, make a violent assault on the Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States for the district of Massachusetts in the Court House, and did overcome the said officers, and did by force rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner lawfully held by the said Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my Proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the Marshal and his Deputies in recapturing the above-mentioned prisoner; and I do especially direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagitious offence; and I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States, cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as aided, abetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, this 18th day of February, 1851.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
Secretary of State.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

The Barque Edgar, which sailed from New York for Liberia, with a company of emigrants, in the early part of October last, has returned, bringing the latest intelligence (7th January, 1851) from the young Republic.

By this arrival we learn that the emigrants by the Liberia packet of July last were doing well, and that general prosperity prevailed throughout the Republic. The authorities of Liberia have succeeded in restoring tranquillity among the adjoining native tribes, who were lately at war; so that the Liberians themselves are not only at peace with the aborigines, but they have been instrumental in spreading the blessing of peace throughout a considerable part of benighted Africa, among tribes who, previously to the establishment of the Colony, were almost always at war. The late difficulties were among tribes occupying territory which was brought into the jurisdiction of the Government of Liberia during the last year; a part of which territory is occupied by tribes who have long been extensively engaged in the slave-trade, and as a consequence, have seldom been at peace with the neighboring tribes, but who, having sold their territory to the Government of Liberia, and having by solemn compact placed themselves under the authority and laws of that Government, have been brought to feel the weight of an influence which was not formerly recognised—the influence of moral suasion, backed by the legal enactments of a Government of civilized and christian people; one of the fundamental principles of whose political organization consists in uncompromising hostility to the slave-trade, and who have succeeded in exterminating the horrid traffic from every part of their territory.

During the past year considerable additions have been made, by purchase, to the territory of the Republic, which now exercises political jurisdiction over all the territory—excepting about ten miles of sea-coast—from the mouth of the Shebar river to the northern boundary of the Colony of "Maryland in Liberia," which colony extends its jurisdiction about a hundred miles along the coast; making the sea-board extent of the two Governments about six hundred miles, a part of the coast of Africa which was formerly lived with slave baracoons, and whence thousands of slaves were transported to the Western world.

President Roberts writes: "We have discharged our liabilities to the Chiefs for the Territories of Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree, Manna River, and Soloma. We have yet to meet the payments for two other tracts, and to purchase a small strip bordering on the Shebar, to close our purchases on the northwest, which will require about four thousand dollars. As yet we have received from Mr. Gurney (Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, who generously subscribed £1,000 towards the purchase of territory) only £500. The remaining £500, he informs me, shall be paid when we shall have purchased the whole of the northwest coast, according to his original agreement."

A new settlement has been formed near Grand Bassa Point, to which, we understand, the name of one of Liberia's warmest friends—Buchanan—has been given; a name worthy to be held in remembrance not only by the citizens of Liberia, but by all who love to cherish the remembrance of noble deeds in the cause of philanthropy.

The President, having received notice from the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives that all of the various plans submitted to their respective committees for the enlargement of the Capitol have been sent to him, has appointed Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, to hear at his office what the authors of those plans may desire to say in their favor.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—We learn that One Million of Dollars were paid out at the Subtreasury in New York on Saturday last for Mint certificates, under the recent order of the Treasury Department to redeem those certificates to the extent of two millions of dollars.

For the information of persons having friends and relatives connected with the MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY, we have been requested to state that Mr. SANDFORD (who is at present at Willard's Hotel) has just arrived from El Paso, with despatches from the Commissioner. The persons connected with the Commission were all in good health.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of Mr. SANDFORD's return to communicate with their friends may send their letters to the Department of the Interior prior to the 1st of March, and they will be forwarded.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York yesterday with two hundred and eighteen passengers from California. Her news is no later than that reported yesterday from New Orleans.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The Commissioners of the London Industrial Exhibition have determined to interdict the sale, on the Fair grounds, of all intoxicating drinks. Nothing but light and innocent refreshments are to be permitted, and these will be divided into three classes, which are to consist of sandwiches, pastries, jellies, and ice of all kinds, tea, coffee, lemonades, &c. The contractors have stipulated to supply glasses of water gratis to all visitors who may apply for them.

A returned California gold miner has made his appearance at his old home in Burlington, Iowa. He was left at the mines by his master, but by some means has worked his passage back.

THE METALS, &c.

As the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania are full to the brim of the dark ores—which are unquestionably more to be relied upon as a source of permanent wealth than the gold mines of California—we have been surprised at looking over the statistics furnished by the predecessor of Mr. Secretary CORWIN. They show that for the year ending 30th June, 1849, the imports of iron amounted to \$8,135,875, and the imports of manufactures of iron and steel to \$5,428,934. Thus it will be seen that we annually deprive ourselves of the profit upon upwards of \$13,000,000, and generously throw it into the hands of foreigners. Great Britain comes in for about \$7,000,000 of these imports, the country that charges us a duty of about \$17,000,000 per annum upon our exports of tobacco, the home cost of which does not exceed \$2,000,000. Now that the balance of trade is given against us, the operation is simply this: We give our gold for their iron, with the full knowledge that we have a great deal more of the latter than the former. To use a homely phrase, is not this a cut-throat operation? No one advocates high duties; but surely something should be done, and done speedily, to lessen enormous imports of iron.

So much on metals. A word as to wool. The imports of this article for the year ending 30th June, 1849, amounted to \$1,177,347; of which the value of about \$770,000 came from the Argentine Republic, which country imported from us only about \$170,000 of articles, all told. Now it appears to us that if wool were judiciously protected, the United States, especially Virginia, would soon grow abundant supplies for all domestic purposes, and probably have some left for export, instead of importing large quantities.

We might dilate on the subject of excessive imports of such articles as we can manufacture and grow to an unlimited amount, but argument is not in our line; we leave that to the Representatives of the People, and take leave to say that, if all of them would base their speeches, when the tariff is on the tapis, upon facts and figures, the result of their depapings would, in our humble opinion, be of greater advantage to the country. Figures do not lie, and arguing against them is injurious to the best interests of all. The book containing the statistics alluded to in this and our previous communication is full of instruction, and every page is full of warning. The day of reckoning must come, sooner or later; such a day should be averted; "masterly inactivity" will not do in such a case.

A MAN OF FACTS.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN VIRGINIA.
The Rev. JOHN EARLE has received the nomination for Representative to Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of Virginia. The Richmond Whig says that he is a sterling Whig, a strong and unwavering friend of the Union, and, withal, a true friend to the real honor and interests of the South.

Hon. WILLIAM L. GOOGIN has been unanimously nominated for Congress by a Whig Convention of the Fifth District. The Charlottesville Advocate says that he will be cordially sustained by the entire strength of the Whig party in that district, as the action of the Convention was clearly in response to the wishes of the people. So manifest was the desire of every part of the district that Mr. GOOGIN should be the candidate that the name of no other gentleman was presented.

MICHIGAN.

We have received a copy of the Message of Governor BARRY to the Legislature of Michigan.

The Governor estimates the whole redeemable public debt of the State at about two millions of dollars above the available resources, and refers to a report of the Auditor General, which shows that this debt will be extinguished by the action of a proposed sinking fund in twenty-four years.

The receipts of the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1850, were \$429,268, making, with the balance on hand at its commencement, the whole means of the year \$484,715. The expenditures for the same period were \$449,355 40, leaving \$35,360 in the treasury at the close of the year.

The expenditures for school purposes during the year were \$43,921. The number of children in the State between four and eighteen years old is 132,324, of whom 110,478 have attended school during the year. The amount paid to the University from the interest fund was \$9,641. The students in the department of arts and sciences were 64, and in the medical department were more than 80. The Board of Education have contracted for the erection of a suitable edifice for the State normal school for \$15,000, of which \$12,000 have been paid. The building will be completed and ready for the reception of pupils by the 1st March, 1852.

About a column of the Message is devoted to national affairs. A few extracts will show the spirit in which they are treated:

No State or individual can rightfully interfere to prevent the execution of the laws of the Union or of any State. One State may think another State, or the central Government may think a particular State, sanctions and adopts injudicious or immoral institutions; but neither may interfere to correct or exterminate the supposed evil, because, in its domestic policy and internal regulations, each State is sovereign. The States of the North may look upon slavery, permitted in the South, as a great mischief, and as such, both; but, sovereign themselves, they must respect the sovereignty of their sister States, and refrain from interfering with the institution deprecated. It cannot be regulated or abolished by the free States nor by the central Government; because, by exercising jurisdiction in legislating upon a great subject, any interference by one State with another, or by the central Government with any State, upon this or like subject, would be a violation of the federal compact."

"If individuals be permitted to declare legislative enactments nugatory, by reason of their alleged immorality, or for other cause, the whole statute book would soon be repealed, or deprived of its general application, by whimsical fancies and tender consciences."

Should States be conceded a like permission to judge of and overrule acts of the central Government, the uniform and harmonious operations of its laws would be destroyed, and the most fruitful source of discord created. The measure of compromise adopted at the last session of Congress, and designed to quiet the unhappy agitation of the country on the subject of slavery, have been misrepresented and denounced. Fanatics of opposing creeds have avowed the intention of resisting their enforcement, and, in some instances, have made demonstration of executing their threats."

"Regarding with disapprobation and censure all unlawful manifestations of opposition, come from what source they may, it is the plain and undoubted duty of all to obey and enforce the laws in question. They were the result of the deliberations of wisdom and experience; and in the spirit of the Constitution designed to secure the rights of the North and the South. They were not to approve every provision in detail, we are not therefore relieved from the obligation of giving them effect. The right to resist, if indeed such a right could be named, is futile and destitute of all foundation; but the lubrication of disordered mind. Obedience to the laws is inculcated alike by human and divine precept, and will alone give security to life from the appalling evils of anarchy; and whoever counsels resistance clearly disregards the best interests of himself and his fellow-men, and incurs the guilt of conspiring against his country."

CENSUS OF CONNECTICUT, 1850.

Counties.	Popula'n.	Hous's.	Fam's.	Farms.	Shops.	Deaths
Hartford.....	69,928	11,299	13,398	1,902	732	1,347
New Haven.....	55,613	10,877	15,176	3,310	283	1,016
New London.....	51,816	8,257	10,028	2,598	782	904
Fairfield.....	59,813	10,795	12,098	3,170	481	963
Windham.....	31,114	4,488	6,531	8,648	374	447
Litchfield.....	45,749	8,727	9,618	618	509	509
Midchester.....	27,219	4,698	5,922	1,610	241	412
Tolland.....	20,079	3,735	4,028	1,805	241	263
Total.....	370,923	65,859	73,448	29,976	3,955	5,761

PERUVIAN GUANO. Government information, now discharging from ship Albany, direct from the Islands, for sale by FLETCHER, COVILE, & Co., National Agriculturists and Seed Warehouse, Jan 10—2w2wp

METALLIC CURRENCY.

Messrs. GALE & SEATON: Your correspondent T. in his communication which appeared in the Intelligencer on the 13th, exhibits much research and knowledge on the subject of metallic currency, and though his facts and details afforded much satisfaction, yet, after finishing the perusal of the article, the natural exclamation was, "Oh, most lame and impotent conclusion." It is certainly surprising that a writer who seems so well "posted up" on the subject, should have arrived at the conclusion that, under the present circumstances and prospects as regards the precious metals, silver should be made the sole legal tender, and that gold should only be received and paid at its present or future current depreciated value.

T. does not seem to be aware that his proposition involves the adoption of repudiation, on the part of the United States, to the full extent of all the gold coins issued from the Mint up to this time. This coin has been issued under the authority of laws of Congress, and at a certain fixed value, stamped officially by the United States, and the value of each piece expressed on the face of it. On what principle, then, of equity, justice, or honesty, can the United States ever refuse to receive such coins, so made and so issued by them, at less than their full nominal value? Can there be a more gross violation of national faith than would be exhibited by such refusal? Is there any thing less objectionable in such a course than in the odious doctrine of repudiation? Or rather, is it not actual repudiation in its worst form, extending to and affecting every individual in the United States who is the possessor of a gold coin received in full confidence of the plighted faith of the nation? It is unnecessary to waste an argument on this point, as it is to be hoped the day is far distant when the people of the United States will require any one to convince them of the immorality of such a course; and doubtless your correspondent did not look at the true bearing of his proposition when he suggested it.

Assuming, then, as a fact, which it is to be hoped no one is prepared to deny, that the United States can never refuse to receive their own coin at its full nominal value, insurmountable difficulties at once present themselves to the adoption of the suggestion of T. for making silver the only legal currency.

Suppose a law to that effect were passed, and that the difference in the present standard value between the two metals was five per cent., or, in other words, that as the coins now exist silver bore a premium of five per cent. over gold, the latter no longer being a legal tender between man and man, but still continuing to be such to the United States. Gold eagles then would be paid in the Treasury in discharge of duties at the value of ten dollars each, but, when once there, no one would receive them in payment from the United States at that rate, but would insist upon having the silver; and how could such a demand be met, except by the Government going into the market and buying it at the above premium, and repeating the operation over and over again, on the whole continued receipt and expenditure of its revenue? No person, it is to be presumed, supposes that any one would pay a single dollar of silver into the Treasury when a currency five per cent. less valuable could be accepted. The only other alternative would be to melt the gold and re-coin it with the needful additional weight to bring it on an equality with silver; and, out of every thousand eagles thus received, to re-coin them into nine hundred and eighty-five. This, then, would involve a loss to the Government of five per cent. upon the entire outstanding gold coinage; for of course the new and heavier coins would never be paid back to the Treasury until all the old and light ones had been exhausted. But the evil would, in all probability, not stop there, if, as is the opinion of many well informed persons who have studied the question, the present difference in the standard value of the two metals is occasioned, not by a rise of silver, but by a fall in gold, and that it is the beginning of a permanent depreciation in the relative value of the latter, in consequence of the very heavy supplies from California and Russia; and that this depreciation will annually increase as those supplies continue. Under the operation of this increased depreciation the new issue of the heavier gold coinage alluded to above would soon feel the effect, and that in time would become five per cent. less valuable than silver, and after the old and lighter coinage had all been exhausted by payments into the National Treasury, and been re-coined at an expense of five per cent. to the nation, the same process would have to be gone over again, and the nine hundred and fifty heavy eagles must be made still heavier, and be re-coined into only nine hundred, at a further loss of another five per cent. on the entire outstanding coinage. This time the loss would be infinitely greater than on the previous occasion, as all the subsequent annual supply of gold from California would have been added to the previous outstanding coinage at the rate of forty, fifty, or sixty millions per annum, on the whole of which the Treasury must suffer the above loss. Though it will take some very considerable time to accomplish it, the probability is, that, if the heavy supply of gold continues from the Californian and Russian mines, the depreciation of that metal may extend to twenty, thirty, or even fifty per cent. on its present relative value; and in the end, as explained above, the whole of this depreciation would be saddled upon the public Treasury, to the full extent of its gold coinage, which will count by hundreds of millions of dollars in a very few years at the present rate of annual increase.

If it be then asked what is the remedy which should be applied to the present state of the metallic currency, the answer should be, that the proper course at this moment is "a masterly inactivity." It cannot with certainty be said at present whether the premium which silver now bears is an appreciation of that metal, arising from temporary and accidental causes, or is connected with certain movements of some of the nations of Europe as regards their silver currency, or whether it is a depreciation of gold in consequence of the heavy supplies from the Pacific, and therefore to be permanent, and even to increase if those supplies continue. It is at all times a delicate and dangerous experiment to tamper with the standard value of the national coin, and it is therefore a matter of congratulation that Congress exhibits no disposition to meddle with the question at the present session. If the heavy yield of gold continues in California, it will be contrary to all previous experience on the subject, for history records various discoveries of the metal which were equally rich and exuberant, but which invariably became exhausted in a few years. Besides this, however, the silver mines of Mexico are now yielding in greatly increased quantity, and if they continue to do so will tend, and will probably succeed in maintaining the proper equilibrium between the two metals, even under an undiminished supply from the Pacific. It is therefore the part of wisdom to await further developments on the subject, and to be fully convinced of the necessity of changing the standard value of either metal before action is attempted. Should such action, however, be found necessary, there is no doubt, and can be no doubt, that it should be to make gold the only legal tender, and silver only a tender for some small value, depreciating by alloy the value of the silver coin sufficiently to keep it in circulation with gold, and to render it no longer profitable to export it, or to coin it to the crucible, both of which are now done with advantage. This plan has been successfully adopted in England, where the silver coinage is alloyed to the extent of ten per cent. below the standard value, and where it is of course circulated freely for all the daily petty wants of life. I have neither the time, nor have you, Messrs. Editors, probably the space, to give the strong reasons which exist in favor of such a plan; but they are so obvious that it is to be presumed they will readily occur to your readers.

INVESTIGATOR.

The Charleston Courier states that one of the advantages of the opening of railroad communication into Tennessee is exemplified by the increased facilities of correspondence. The Nashville papers are now received in forty-eight hours; formerly it took seven or eight days to hear from Nashville.

UTICA, (N. Y.) FEBRUARY 18.
The citizens of Canaan have held a meeting in that village, at which strong Union resolutions were adopted, and Gerrit Smith and his followers requested to hold no more incendiary meetings in the village.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) FEBRUARY 18.
Geo. Thompson, the great English abolitionist, has been refused the use of the hall to speak in. There is a strong feeling existing against him, and it is thought he will be compelled to leave without speaking.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

By way of New Orleans we have accounts from San Francisco to the 15th of January.

The Legislature assembled on the 7th of January. The Governor's Message is said to be a straightforward, sensible document. There had been no election of United States Senator. It is now said that the chances are in favor of electing a Democrat.

Healthfulness generally prevailed, and produce of all kinds continued abundant.

SMITHSONIAN LECTURES.

Dr. GODDARD resumed the subject of *Nutrition in Insects*, on Monday evening, with the demonstration of the nutritional organs of the larva of the *Cossus ligniperda*, or goat moth. This creature, unknown in this country, is found abundantly in England and throughout Europe. It lives in the caterpillar condition for three years, embedded in and feeding on the heart of the willow tree. Its salivary glands are of considerable extent, with the addition of a large reservoir bag in connexion with each gland, for the reception and storage of the secretion, which is required to be abundant to enable the insect to act upon and assimilate such food as the heart of a living tree. The nutritional canal was then demonstrated, and found to possess a very muscular stomach, with its valve of separation from the short intestinal canal. The biliary tubuli (or true liver) were also seen, their ducts terminating in the small intestine.

The lecturer stated that the nutritional organs of caterpillars are formed upon the simplest type of development. At this period of its existence, the insect is in a strictly infantile condition, and bears a closer affinity to the class of worms than to the mature or adult insect; and it is only in the latter or perfect state that we find the full exhibition of the more complicated apparatus which is characteristic of the class of insects in the articulated sub-kingdom. Feeding upon a totally different kind of food, the beetles, like the lobsters and crabs, are provided with gastric teeth, or teeth placed within the cavity of the stomach.

In a preparation of the crop of a beetle (*Dytiscus Marginalis*) four triangular bodies were pointed out and described as the teeth, based upon and supported by a dense bony structure. In the omnivorous *Blatta Americana* (American cockroach) six teeth, possessing the elements of cutting and grinding teeth, were described, which were supported by bony tubercles and other supports of a like kind. In these insects another accessory glandular apparatus is found, which is peculiar to them and other leathery winged insects, such as the locusts, grasshoppers, and crickets. It consists of eight tubes of large internal capacity, communicating with the true digestive stomach, analogous in form and position to the tubes around the pylorus of fishes, and allied in function, most likely, to the pancreas or sweetbread of man and the mammals.

The most extensive and perfect development of gastric teeth, and, indeed, of the entire nutritional apparatus, is found in the locusts and their congeners. In a dissection of the *Locusta Viridissima*, the salivary glands were seen in a granular or lobulated condition, being a step in advance of the simple tubular already met with. A large collecting bag or crop was pointed out and described as the analogue of the first stomach or paunch of the herbivorous quadruped; to this succeeded a round organ of peculiar form, consisting in its inner surface of no less than two hundred and twenty-two teeth, which were clearly demonstrated in a subsequent preparation, the whole being supported by six bones, which were compared to the stretchers of an umbrella. The true digestive cavity receives the food after it has passed the ordeal of these remarkable teeth, and by its own gastric fluid and the pancreatic secretion, (these insects in common with the cockroaches possessing the latter glands), the food is reduced to a pulp or chyme, and passed into the intestine, where the bile, secreted by the liver, and poured abundantly by its ducts into this part of the apparatus, separates the nutrient particles destined to support the body.

In addition to the organs accessory to the nutritional function accessible to man and the mammalia, to unaided vision, in man and the mammalia there are innumerable glands so minute as to require a microscope to reveal them. These are found abundantly in the nutritional organs even of insects, the majority of which, however, are far too minute for demonstration by an oxyhydrogen microscope; but in the large intestine of the domestic cricket they are so large and distinct that the lecturer was able to show them clearly by a dissection. A brief history of the powers of mischief delegated to the locusts was also given, and reference made to the account of their proceedings as recorded in the Bible, as one of the punishments of the Egyptians.

The nutritional organs of an aquatic tree bug, (*Nepa Cineraria*), or water-scorpion, were next exhibited. Subsisting solely upon fluid aliment, which may be either the sap of plants or the blood of animals, there is no necessity for gastric teeth. The insect possesses two pairs of salivary glands and a long attenuated oesophagus, which is continuous with the external tubular sheath, in which the bristles are contained. These bristles, after having wounded the plant or animal, move collectively up and down in the sheath like the piston of a pump, conveying the fluid into the oesophagus, which transmits it to the stomach.

Other insects, provided with a suctorial mouth for procuring fluid food, such as bees, butterflies, and two winged flies, are provided with an internal structure, which may be called a pumping stomach. It always contains a small quantity of atmospheric air. The insect by relaxing the powerful muscles of its chest relieves the pressure from the air contained in the stomach, which instantly expands, at the same instant creating a vacuum in the tube which extends from it to the termination of the external oval apparatus. At this moment the fluid food rushes up the tube to a point where a short right-angled tube connects the first with the crop; the contraction of the pumping stomach prevents the food continuing its course towards the sac destined to this function, and drives it into the right-angled tube through a valve into the crop; the valve then closes to prevent regurgitation, and thus, by the alternate distention and contraction of this pumping stomach, a plentiful supply of food is obtained. This apparatus was illustrated by a preparation of the nutritional organs of the flesh-fly, (*Musca Carnaria*), in which the salivary glands and liver were found to be of very great extent.

The next lecture in continuation of this course will be delivered on Friday of this week.

In the last report of Dr. GODDARD's lecture there was a typographical error, by which the phenomenon of a stomach possessing a double function was ascribed to a bat instead of a rat.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Hanover street, Boston.

The undersigned, having entirely rebuilt and enlarged the above extensive establishment, containing in all about five hundred and fifty rooms, well respectively given notice that it is now ready for the reception and accommodation of the travelling community.

An extended notice of the unsurpassed conveniences of this house is deemed superfluous, as the numerous improvements which have been made cannot be properly given in an advertisement. Suffice it to say that no expense has been spared to render every apartment perfect.

The furniture was made expressly to order, regardless of cost, and certain portions of it, especially the drawing-rooms, will be found to be of the most beautiful and tasteful manufacture. The dining-rooms are capacious, and the hours for meals will be so arranged as to suit the convenience of the early and late.

Every department will be conducted in an unexceptionable manner, and the Proprietor pledges himself that the American House shall be the Traveller's Home.

Feb 3—3w3m L. LEWIS RICE.

FOR SALE, Pecan Plantation, situated seven miles below Vidalia, Louisiana, fronting on the Mississippi river, containing about 1,500 acres, from 200 to 300 acres of which have been under cotton and corn, the residue is heavily timbered, a portion of which is destined. There is a fine spring about the plantation for medicinal purposes. The land lies high, and is well adapted to sugar.

The improvements consist of overseer's house, good quarters for negroes, with cook-house, cotton and corn-houses, and stables.

The proprietor, residing in Maryland, will sell this property a bargain, and on payments to suit a purchaser, a small cash one only being required. The whole purchase money could be paid by the sale of a portion of the wood. Title indisputable. For particulars of sale apply to S. J. Fletcher, near Pikeville, Baltimore county, Maryland; Washington Jackson & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana; Baker & Little, Natchez, Mississippi. Jan 30—1w4w

THE YOUNG WHIGS OF NEW YORK CITY.

At a meeting of the Young Men's General Committee for the city of New York, on Friday evening last, Mr. ERNESTUS BROOKS, from the Special Committee to whom was referred Resolutions upon the subject of the election of a SENATOR in Congress, respectfully asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and to report a substitute for said resolves:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Committee, the patriotic and intelligent course pursued by the National Whig Administration, its devotion to the "more perfect union," created by the Federal Compact, to principles of justice and domestic tranquility, to the common defence and the general welfare of the People, eminently entitles it to the confidence and support of every good citizen, and especially of every true Whig, in the entire land.

Resolved, That the measures of Peace and Compromise, passed by the present Congress, approved by the Whig President, and sustained by all of his constitutional advisers, deserve the support of every friend of the Union and the Constitution, North and South; and that the Whig Party of the Empire State ought to rally with one heart and one purpose around an Administration so intimately identified with public law, good order, and a satisfactory adjustment of questions of great national difficulty and danger.

Resolved, That it is due to the National Administration that the Whig State Legislature, now in session at Albany, should elect no other members of its open and avowed friends to the Senate of the United States—a man so clearly committed and identified with Union men and Union measures as to leave no room for cavil or doubt as to his principles—one willing to stand upon the record, and before the world, as the friend and defender of the obligations imposed upon all public servants by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Committee, before going into an election of a United States Senator, the Whig members of the Legislature ought to adopt such resolutions, usual to all parties and public bodies, as will show an interest in and a respect for the Whig Chief Magistrate of the nation, himself a favorite son of New York, and in those measures of national compromise, the effect of which as a whole has been to restore peace to the country, and in the observance of which we can alone hope to secure the blessings of "Union and Liberty" to ourselves and our posterity.

These Resolutions were adopted. The first, second, and fourth unanimously, and the third by a vote of forty-six in the affirmative and two in the negative.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, held in the court-house in Uniontown, on the 28th January, 1851, the following resolutions, reported by Hon. A. STEWART, as chairman of a committee of thirteen, were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, called without distinction of party, that "the compromise" of the slavery question, as settled by Congress at the last session, ought to be acquiesced in by all good citizens "as the final settlement" of a question alike dangerous to the harmony and integrity of the Union.

2. Resolved, That the "fugitive slave law" is constitutional, and ought to be carried out in good faith.

3. Resolved, That "nullification," or the pretended right of States or individuals to nullify and resist such laws as they disapprove, is subversive of all law, and, if carried out, must end in rebellion and treason against the Government.

4. Resolved, That we regard the union of the States as "the ark of our safety," and in its defence "we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

JOHN BUTE, President.
JOHN HUSTON, SAM'L GRIFFITH, } Vice Presid'ts.
A. W. BARCLAY, } Secretaries.

Major AUGUSTE DAVEZAC died in the city of New York about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, after a short illness of thirty-six hours.

Commander JOHN MARSTON, who was recently tried by a Naval Court Martial for the loss of the United States sloop-of-war *Yorktown*, has been fully and honorably acquitted.

INDIANA CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Indiana has concluded its business and adjourned. Amongst the provisions of the new Constitution which attract most attention are the following:

Prohibiting the future immigration of blacks into the State under the penalty of confiscation of their property and imprisonment. This, however, is to be submitted to a separate vote of the people.

The continuance of the State Bank, with branches liable for each other's circulation—the State not to be interested in the same. Also, for a free-banking system upon the New York principle. Also, compelling Corporation Stockholders to be individually liable for the debts thereof to an amount equal to their stock therein, respectively, and stockholders in other corporations to be individually liable to such an extent as the Legislature may see fit to prescribe, as special acts are allowable where the object sought is attainable by a general law.

Various Law Reforms are proposed, and the next Legislature is to appoint three Commissioners to simplify the Legal Practice of the State, abolish distinctions between Law and Equity, and (if the Legislature should so direct) modify the Statute Law. Hereafter, also, all the Judges are to be chosen by the people; those of the Supreme Court by general ticket; the Circuit Judges by the several Districts.

Much business of a local character hitherto imposed on the Legislature is henceforth remitted to the County Boards.

The Convention recommend that the vote on the adoption of the new Constitution be taken on the first Monday in August next, but the Legislature has the power of fixing the time. If adopted, the Constitution will go in force on the first day of November, 1851.

VENEZUELA.

The barque *Paez*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, from Porto Cabello, brings advices to the 27th of January. Intelligence had been received from Caracas announcing the fact that Congress had elected Senor DON JOSE GREGORIO MONAGAS, brother of the late incumbent, President of the Republic, and that matters passed off quietly, contrary to general expectation. Gen. Monagas received 65 votes, Antonio Guzman R, Esplanador Rendón 7.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.—By an arrival at Boston intelligence from China to the 5th of October has been received, which represents the state of things in China as quite unsettled and threatening, but rather gaining ground. Additional guards were considered necessary for the factories at Canton.

A magnificent Gold Watch has been received in Washington, as a present by some young men in California to Senator DOUGLAS, author of the bill for the admission of California into the Union. No person was allowed to subscribe a sum exceeding five cents towards the object, and the subscription consisted of \$300. The watch is a hunting case,